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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LBND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townships adjoining the River Ohio.

Lots. No.	Town-ship.	Range No.	*Description of the several Lots.*
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich soil lying on M'Mahon's river answerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has sufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich soil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
3	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich soil; remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar; elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich soil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three-quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich soil answerable to cultivation.
22	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber oak, ash, hickory sugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good soil answerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, sugar tree, ash, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
10	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
14	2	3	The greatest part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
15	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, answerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
18	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
24	8	3	An interior lot of rich soil somewhat uneven but not so much so as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio. Of a thin soil answerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good soil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, chesnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	1	4	Exuberantly rich soil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greatest part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, sugar maple, ash and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
3	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich soil, remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber same as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, sugar maple, ash, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
31	8	3	No resurvey has been made of these lots but they were when purchased recommended by the surveyors as very rich & valuable lots
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	2	
21	7	4	
22	7	4	

Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the second township of the third range) contains 640 acres.

8 1 A fractional part of a township containing, exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the residue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thousand acres, the greatest proportion of which is the richest bottom land, it is nine miles below Whelen and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine situations for mills, and in the opinion of the best judges, it is one of the best situations for establishing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase; and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers being given for the second payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; where the second payment is not made, satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchase money.

WILLIAM HILL.

New York, 21st July, 1796.

N. B. As the arrangements which are generally concerted for the sales of the different lots of land, and the Weege Bottom, that has been for some time advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette are changed, the subscriber who is now appoined, atorney in fact for William Hill, takes this method of giving as early notice as posible that he will be at Washington, from the tenth untill the eighteenth & from thence to Pittsburgh, where he will be for some time. So that those who wish to become adventurers in this valuable, and rich body of land, may have an opportunity of purchasing such part or parts, as they may conceive most conducive to their interest.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

October 7, 1796.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the 20th of September, living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, and near Robert Baldwin's mill, one pair of draft steers, four years old last spring, one is a red with a white face, had a nail through his left horn, had a yoke on to keep him from jumping fences, a middling short tail, the other is spoted red and white, with middling broad spots, his horns stood wide, had an old bell fixed on with a hickery with—Any person that will take up and secure said steers so that the owner may get them again, shall receive two dollars reward and reasonable charges.

WM. STURGEON.

October 17, 1796.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY three or foure Jurneymen Saddlers. Enquire of the Printer.

Took up four head of horned cattle 7th Sept. one a black cow with a large bell, and new bell collar, the top of the right ear cut off, three years old, one flecked steer, one black heffer with a list along her back and a red heffer with the top cut off the right ear—The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the expences and take them away.

JOHN MILLER.

Bedford County, top of Allegheny mountain, Oct. 17, 1796.

NOTCE,

A piece of Callico was found in the Monnongahela River; whoever proves property and pays the charges, by applying to John Wilkins Esq. in Pittsburgh; may have the same.

October 11 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, conveniently situated on the Great road, leading from Greensburgh to Union town, three miles from Greensburgh, adjoining the lands of William Vandyke, Phillip Rebnih and James Hays, it is supplyed with several excellant springs of water, one near the dwelling house, and passes through a convenient spring house within about twenty feet off the dwelling, and thence passing by the Barn on to a bank, thence spreads over part of the Meadow. The Dwelling house is thirty by twenty two feet, two story high, with a stone chimney topped with brick, & shingle roof—a large double Barn, and several stables—there is a bearing Orchard of seventy Apple-trees and fifty Peach-trees and a number of Cherry and plumb-trees, there is above fifty acres well cleared, fenced and bears good wheat—there are some well timbered land, about eleven acres of excellant meadow, a considerable part of which has been watered by spring water—it is within 3 miles of five grist and saw-mills—For terms apply to James Hays who lives between said Tract and Ollimon's mills, or to Robert Williams, marchant in Greensburgh—An indisputable title will be given.*

ENNION WILLIAMS.

October 25, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

NUREMBERG, *Sept.* 3.

THE sad situation this city was, for a long time in, is generally known. Her misfortunes increased by the present war and other circumstances, and the invasion of the French, to whom we are not only obliged to pay a very large sum in specie but also to furnish, during fourteen days, an enormous quantity of requisites of all kinds, reduced at last, this city to such a condition, as forced her to give up every hope of longer existence, and to commit herself to the protection of his majesty the King of Prussia, her powerful neighbour. —A treaty of submission and immunity was, therefore, yesterday concluded in the suburg of Gostenhoff, between his excellency the Baron de Hardenberg and a deputation of the city of Nuremberg; after which the royal Prussian troops, under the command of Col. Van Lawrens, took immediate possession of the city. The citizens hope, that under the wise administration of his Majesty the King, the city will again become flourishing especially as the conditions of the treaty are favourable and consolatory.

ESLENGEN, SEPT. 21.

I hasten to inform you that the Prussian Administration has not waited for the King's approbation of a treaty with Nuremberg, and this probably because they were beforehand certain of his agreement. The act of submission was signed on the 2d, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and the Prussian troops took possession of the town between 11 and 12. A detachment of 120 men marched with drums beating, amidst a great concourse of the people, from Gostenhoff to the Corps de Guard, and occupied all the posts in the city and suburbs ——The officers and privates were in the evening entertained by the merchants.

Hardenberg was in the suburb of Gostenhoff more than eight days before the delivery of the city was resolved on, and from that time the number of the Prussian soldiers encreased in the environs of Nuremberg.

Among the conditions of the surrender of Nuremberg, are the following;

Amnesty for the old Administration—The Nobility of the *Patricians* of Nuremberg is recognized by the King. The Magistrature shall in future be composed of Nobles, men of Learning, Merchants and Tradesmen, under president. The Jews are excluded. The offices shall be filled with citizens of Nuremberg. The university of Altorf shall be transferred to Erlangen. The superb libraries, museums and every thing that is transportable is sent to Erlangen, so that this will become one of the most flourishing universities.

The King of *Prussia* charges himself with the national debt of Nuremberg. The Burghers are exempted from the service in the army, and no soldiers shall be quartered in their houses.

The Burghers were assembled in their respective wards, and called upon to declare indiscriminately and in writing, whether they would or would not accept the Prussian protection. Two rolls were for the purpose laid on the table, the one for the eyes and the other for the noes.

The great majority of the inhabitants, particularly the Patricians and the Honoratiores or Well-born, subscribed their names on the first roll. From 14 to 1500 Burghers, chiefly tradesmen, and people of the lowest class were against the surrender of the independence of the city. The garrison has already been reinforced, because the rabble made some attempts to take revenge upon those respectable persons who were most active in procuring to this distressed country the favour of participating of the King of Prussia's protection.

INSPRUCK, August 21.

An official report has been published here, containing in substance what follows.

Field marshal count Wurmser has directed Baron de Melcamp, quarter-master general, who only left the head quarters at Trent on the 19th instant, and is since arrived here, to promulgate the consolatory news, that the Imperial Italian army had taken so advantageous a position from Pert to Trent, as to enable it to render abortive every hostile attempt. Meantime the archduchess Maria Elizabeth has left Inspruck, and all her important effects have been embarked. The archives and all important records and writings belonging to government are removed; and the families of many officers of state begin to take flight. These are mere measures of precaution, because of the epidemical disordered which rages among the French. The garrison of Mantua, which is supplied with fresh troops and a vast quantity, of provisions, the measures of the defence already adopted, and the strong assurances of field marshal Wurmser leave us to apprehend no immediate danger. The fortress of Kussitein has been provided with a sufficient garrison, heavy artillery, and provisions for one year.

TYROL, August 28.

The head quarters of field marshal Wurmser are now removed from Trent to Botzen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The districts before Botzen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place rise the mountains which will serve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmser is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himself in the position it is necessary for the field marshal, that the corps in his rear should prevent the French from penetrating from the side of the country of Vorarlberg and Bavaria. The progress of general Moreau seems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field marshal's rear.

It is this instant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking possession of Roveredo, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column, were penetrated by the Lake of Constance, is directing its march against Inspruck, by the valley of the river Inn.

On the 24th, the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand prisoners. This day all the remaining French soldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armistice concluded, we may consider ourselves as perfectly safe.

AUGSBURGH, August 26.

On the 22d inst. about 11 o'clock in the morning, the French entered this city. The Austrians who were hitherto on the Lech, ; retreated to Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, while their reserve remains stationed on the Iser.

A deputation of our Senate went to meet Gen. Moreau. who received them in the most affable and friendly manner, and alighted at the sign of the three Moors. The French are still in pursuit of the Austrians, who were in Suabia. There was still an Imperial camp near Lechfeld; on the 23d, thirty thousand French troops, under general St. Cyr, Regained and Le Courbe, marched to that district, to expel the Austrians from Lower Bavaria. In an action which happened a few days ago near Rham, the Austrians lost a great number of men. Among the French troops there are some of the finest and the best made fellows ever seen. The corps of general Moreau, who commands the centre in these environs, amounts to 45,000 men; his left wing was combined through Donawerth in the environs of Architadt,

with Jourdan, and the right wing advances against Munich and the frontiers of Tyrol.

Official Bulletin sent by his Royal Highness the Archduke charles, to the Austrian Commissary at Ratisbon.

Head-Quarters at Sulsbach, August 25.

Having received intelligence, that the corps of the army under the command of the general of artillery, Count Wartensleben had been again obliged to retreat, and that the enemy had effected some marches, to enable them to reach the Danube before his royal highness; his royal highness hastened by forced marches to the relief of the said general of artillery, and attacked on the 22d and 23d inst. the enemy's right wing under the command of gen. Bernadotte, near Teiningen, and Neumark, and turned it entirely. In consequence of an order for a general attack on the 24th, given afterwards to the general of artillery Count Wartensleben, his royal highness attacked on the same day, gained the road from Neumark to Amberg, united himself with Count Wartensleben near Amberg, attacked there the main body of the enemy's under the command of the commander in chief Jourdan, and repulsed it. The enemy left near 3000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, two stand of colours and several pieces of cannon. At the same time his royal highness in order to threaten the flank and rear of the enemy, gave orders, to a strong column to march from Neumark straight to Nuremberg which column according to the reports just received, has advanced through Nuremberg, and Erlangen, as far as Bayerdorf, and captured at Nuremberg several pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons and stock, besides many baggage waggons and prisoners. The Electorate Palatine fortress of Rochemberg, occupied by the enemy, surrendered to Field Marshal Lieutenant Heitze, on which occationed the garrison gave themselves up prisoners of war, and eight pieces of cannon were taken.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, September 5.

"The accounts of Jourdan's retreat out of the circle of Bavaria to that of Franconia, were yesterday the subject of all political conversations. This circumstance very little disquiets those who wish for a speedy peace: and bets were offered, that this event would greatly accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that at least in one month the war would be terminated.

"Amongst others, I heard a person employed in the military committee, lay with a degree of confidence, that in a short time the military operations would produce quite unexpected results, he assured that the French plan of operations had not undergone the least changement during the whole campaign, and that on the contrary, the plan of the Austrians was now a second time completely unhinged."

The Spectator of Paris says, People are at a loss to decide why the alliance with Prussia which it would seem has attained its maturity is not made public. Time will shew it.

There is an article in the constitution, by virtue of which during two years commencing the first Vendemaire [September 22, 1796] no member of the legislature can be brought in the ministry or directory. Every body is therefore eager to know whether from this to the 22d Sept. any change will take place in the present ministry.—The parties are very active and the one inveighs against Lacroix with more violence than before, and other against Cochon.

[The following paragraph from a Paris paper will shew the precarious tenure by which the French hold Italy. We have a great number of the later accounts; but the largest daily paper is not sufficient to detail all the interesting facts received from Europe——Of what use is French republicanism, if it is to be maintained only by the sword?]

[N. Y. Minerva.]

We have received an account from the army of Italy, of great cruelties exercised by the Italians on our troops, during Wurmser's invasions. The news of our defeat was diffused through the states of Venice, where joy shone on every countenance, and where the most severe epigrams were circulated against the French.—After the battle of Salo, the wounded were sent to the hospital at Cremona; not a carriage could be found on the road to carry them thither; notwithstanding their wounds they were obliged to make a forced march on foot; several of them dropped down on the road, covered with blood, and groaning with pain! The peasants insulted them, spit in their faces and left them to perish. The governor of Azola suffered them to pass the night in the streets, refusing to give them either provisions or shelter.

At Canal-Maggiore the military chest was pillaged in passing the Po; a crowd of people assembled at the sound of the alarm bell, which was the signal of massacre; a great number of the Frenchmen were massacred with pitchforks and bludgeons, and thrown into the Po. The Italians, and particularly the Venerians, tore their flesh with their nails and teeth; a French commandant was assassinated by these cannibals, in the presence of his wife and children, who had embarked on the Po. After they had mutilated him, they threw his mangled limbs into the boat in which his family were, who shriked with horror. Throughout the Milanese, even at Parma and Piacenza, the French were insulted; the people thought they were lost beyond resource. On the 14th the change of fortune was announced, when those men who the day before were cruel and insolent, appeared humble, supple and flattering. Oh! let us hasten to terminate this war, for there is not a nation on the globe more perfidious than the Italians!

[L'Ami des Lois.]

MILAN, Sept. 3.

Mantua is still a state of blockade.—Bounaparte has divided his army, and with the reinforcements gone in pursuit of Wurmser thro' the Tyrolese towards Carinthia.

MANHEIM, Aug. 27.

The following answer has been returned by his royal highness the Archduke Charles from the head quarters at Neuburg relative to the complaints addressed to his royal highness by the ministers of the circle of Suabia, who were assembled at Augsburgh, purporting that not only the troops of the circle of Suabia had been disarmed, but branded with disgrace; their colours, musical bands, and all other military insignia having been taken from them: that the peaceful ploughmen had been highly incensed at the premeditated devastation of the harvest, and the plunder of property.

"Your letters of the 28th and 31st ult. have been delivered to me by Baron Waelwarth, privy councellors of the circle and minister from the Margrave of Baden.—— Speaking to you the language of truth, and the duty with which I am penetrated for the whole country, I am obliged to declare to you that your claimes, and the demands that accompany them, can but be put on a level with your unconstitutional and irregular conduct.

"The orders which I gave on the 23d of July to lieutenant general the Landgrave of Furstenberg, founded on the general laws of war, and justified by the law of nations; as well as by the constitution, will suffer no person to mistake the qualification of hose measures, especially if the whole of the general's declared address on the 25th to Field Marshall Lieutenant Frolich, & the notorious and consequential connections with the enemy, are also known. I would not expect the demand of communicating with the countries occupied by the enemy, but on the part of an Assembly, who forgetting their duty to the Emperor and the empire, have rendered tributary to the enemy, by conditions virtually concluded, territories of the countries which were not in the power of the enemy, and who leave to the country a monument forever disgraceful, of the pestilential and premature cowardice, which has exceeded, in a striking contrast, the energy which has been used in the defence of the country."

LONDON, Sept.

Letters received by the Walsingham packet state, that the court of Portugal had agreed to pay the 15 millions of crusades demanded by the French Republic; but that the Portuguese had refused to comply with the requisition of the French, excluding all English vessels from the Tagus. From the imperious tone of the Directory, it was the general belief at Lisbon, that the French would receive every satisfaction, to the full extent of their demands. The Marquis of Pombal was about to take his passage for England in a frigate to advise with the British court on the present critical situation of affairs. He will appear at London in the quality of ambassador extraordinary.

American Intelligence

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19.

We learn, that an Express arrived in this city last evening, who left Halifax 15 days ago. It has leaked out, that the purport of his information is simply, that Admiral MURRAY was there with 15 sail; & that altho' that port was in an almost defenceless state, that they would make such a resistance against the Expected French, as never was heard of "in the globe terrestrial."

There was a rumour in town last evening that the French squadron had absolutely TAKEN HALIFAX—we shall doubtless hear further on this important subject.

War! Britain and Spain,

A Halifax paper of the 18th instant, brought by the British Packet the Princess of Wales, arrived yesterdy in 7 days from Halifax, contains the following.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir John Wantworth, Baronet, L. L. D. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies.

J. WANTWORTH.

WHEREAS information has been communicated to me, by the Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the Court of Spain against Great Britain, have determined his Majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his Majesty's commands, that I should, in the most public manner possible, give such information to his Majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships, and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby calling on and requiring all his Majesty's legal Subjects, within his Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of His Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command.

J. M. FREKE BULKELEY.

God Save the King.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

Jourdan, it appears, has met with a second defeat, and Moreau another victory. There seems in this, something like another crossing the Rhine affair, between the two generals, to give the latter an opportunity of passing the Danube, and securing its banks down to the river Inn; from which to Vienna is only about 60 miles, and no other river sufficient large, in the least to retreat the march of a victorious army. If this be the object of Jourdan's feigning a defeat, our next advices will very probably inform us of the total rout of the army both of the archduke & Wartensleben, by the former, and of the running of parelles before the walls of Vienna, by the latter;—and that [Mantua being taken] the whole army of Italy is called to their assistance to make a finished stroke, and plant the tree of liberty in the place-yard of the emperor. But if Jourdan has been absolutely defeated, to the extent asserted in the London papers, and lost 15,000 men, Moreau's successes will turn out disasterous, and neither he nor Jourdan can promise themselves the least security, until encamped once more on the right bank of the Rhine. Such is the ardour with which Austrians may fight when Austria is the object of the enemy; and such is the success that generally attends the last efforts of desperate patriotism.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

The legislature of France have under discussion, a proposition of granting amnesty for all revolutionary crimes committed before the 4th Brumaire of the present year. This measure is opposed by Boissy D'Anglas.—Emigrants are excepted from this proposition.

Another measure under discussion is to repeal the law of the 3d Brumaire which renders the relations of emigrants incapable of holding employments of public trust.—In the debate, a member observed the folly of such a law as this, as it is a feudal principle of punishment which lies for the crimes of its branches according to confiscations for treason. He observed also the inconsistency of the conduct, for even while that law exists, BARRAS, a member of the Directory has a brother who is an emigrant.

The Directory have officially informed the minister of war, to reduce the armies in the interior to the peace establishment, retaining in France only the necessary cadres and gens d'armes; and the troops necessary for the garrison—the rest of the troops are to retire to the conquered countries for subsistence, at the expence of the enemy. [This the Editor of the Minerva seems to think very unjust indeed.]

Postscript.

Late last evening we were favoured with the London Telegraphe of Sept. 17. Our latest London paper our readers will recollect was the 16th. It will be very surprizing upon reading the following accounts that Hamburg papers of the 14th Sept. did not give intelligence from Moreau and Buonaparte's armies as late as that contained in London prints of the 17th, but the surprize must cease when it is considered, that from the relative positions of the different armies, all intelligence from the Danube and Tyrol can only reach London and Hamburgh via Paris, and that the communication between Paris and London is much speedier than between that city and Hamburgh.

The paper from which we extract the following IMPORTANT ACCOUNT was received by the Diana, Potts, arrived here in 29 days from London. She brings we understand, papers of a late date, down to the 22d Sept. but we question whether the latest contain any intelligence more satisfactory and important than what we here extract concerning affairs in Tyrol.

We have had a London Gazette account of the 11th Sept. giving the particulars of the battle of Wurtsburg; but that account was copied from a handbill printed at Liverpool, which contained nothing else. If the London papers of that date had come to hand, we should have had ere this the details of Massena's victory in Tyrol.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Gen. Moreau has gained another victory—After passing the Lech, and defeating the Austrian General Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakau, Pfaffenhoffen, and Bombai; and the Austrians retreated behind the Iser; having received reinforcements from the Archduke they made an attack upon the left wing of Moreaus army on the 11th inst. one of obstinate engagement which lasted for the whole day, the Austrians were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 1800 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

To this is to be added a second French Victory gained in Italy, the news of which arrived last night by express. On the morning of the 4th inst. Gen. Massena attacked a division of the enemy, consisting of 15 battalions whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra, he made 1200 prisoners, and a great number were killed or wounded. On the evening of the same day, the French carried the castle of Le Pietra, renewed the attack on the enemy and after an obstinate action, took Five thousand prisoners, 7 pieces of cannon and 7 standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trente.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Garran, Commissioner of Government to the Executive Directory.

19 Fructidor—

I hasten to inform you that the division of Gen Massena attacked and completely defeated 15 of the enemy's battalions, with a large corps of cavalry, which formed a line of defence at Santo Marco, which has been successively defeated at Lazano, Santo Marco, Rovereto, and finally driven to the castle of La Pietra. The division of General Lebois, by a concerted march left Sloro, and fell on the enemy on the right bank of the Adige at its mouth, opposite to Peschiera, at the moment when the division of Massena began the attack. The enemy made an obstinate resistance. But by the valour of our Republicans, victory rested finally with us. We killed a great number of the enemy, and made 1200 prisoners. Among the latter there is an Austrian General. He is wounded, but in this number we have to regret the brave Gen. Dubois, aid de camp.

The column of Gen. Augereau

p Verona to march towards our right, to ep a corps of the enemy in check, at affano, and to cover the right of Maf-na's diviſion, has not yet given an ac-ount of its ſucceſs.

The General in Chief ſtill engages the e-emy, who fly in all haſte to Trente, from hich we are only a few miles diſtant. he inhabitants of Tyrol ſee us approach ith pleaſure. Our Republicans behave defenders of liberty ought to do, and reſpect the property of the people. We are at this time taken four pieces of can-on, and the work of the day is not yet niſhed.

The courier is not yet gone, and I take p the pen, to impart to you ſucceſſes ob-ined the ſame day, the 18th Fructidor, hich is equal to that of the 18th Ther-idor.

The caſtle of La Pietra and the bat-eries which defended the road were forced y 2 columns one of which climbed up eep roads, and the other at the ſame time affed the Adige with the water up to heir middle. The poſition being forced, he infantry purſued the enemy. Our avalry after having routed the enemy, ierced in a column the line of their in ntre, which was effectuating their retreat ith all ſpeed. In this charge, prodigies f valour were performed. The reſult of his memorable day is 5000 priſoners, 16 ieces of cannon and 7 ſtandards. Our dvanced guards are at the gates of Trente.

It is now midnight. At 3 o'clock in he morning the General in Chief march-s anew to attack the enemy.

I ſhall ſurely have to give you an ac-ount of new ſucceſſes.

[Signed] GARRAU.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

The General in chief, to the executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Paſſenhouſen
19 Fructidor (Sept. 5.)

On the 17th of this month Gen. St. Cyr attacked Freiſing. He had orders to puſh the enemy vigorouſly, to prevent them cutting down the bridge of the Po. This attack was perfectly ſucceſsful.

The enemy defended the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four ſquadrons of cavalry, and ſome cannon. The 31ſt half brigade of the 9th regiment of huſſars, and the 2d of cavalry, attacked them with ſuch vigour, that the enemy were only able to remove ſome planks of the bridge which were immediately replaced. The right bank of the army took a poſition yeſterday at Grieſenfield.

To give you an account of an attack ſo vigorous is to make the eulogium of the troops, and the chiefs who conducted them.

[Signed] MOREAU.

BESIEGING ARMY AT PHILIPSBURG.

Mareſcot, General of Diviſion and Commandant of Landau, to the Executive Directory.

Landau, 20 Fructidor—Sept. 6.

Gen. Schers has informed me of an advantage which he obtained two days ago over the garriſon of Philipſburg.

He was informed by his ſpies, that he ſhould be attacked on the 19th, in his poſition at Brenſhal, by the garriſon at Philipſburg, reinforced by a detachment from that of Manheim, and 4000 of the neighbouring peaſants; though very inferior in numbers, the General determined to anticipate the enemy, and attacked them himſelf on the 18th in the morning.

The attack was executed in three columns commanded by adjutant General Rutl, and the two chiefs of brigade Bontone and Ferty, with much ſkill, ſecrecy and courage. The French wearied of firing their muſkets and cannonading, had recourſe at leſt to their uſual method of charging with the bayonet. The garriſon was purſued under the cannon of Philipſburg. The detachment of the garriſon of Manheim regained their lodgings by flying at full gallop; and the peaſants, cut in pieces, covered the roads with their dead and wounded.

We are aſſured that the column of peaſants was commanded and conducted by three Capuchins; but our dragoons uſed this holy corps very ill, and completely ſpoilt their proceſſion.

(Signed) MARESCOT.

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

Richery's diviſion which ſailed from Cadiz has entered Carthargena.

The ſtate of JOURDAN's health obliges him to retire. He can no longer mount on horſeback. PICHEGRU is ſpoken of as his ſucceſſor. Others mention SCHRER, BERNONVILLE and KLEBER.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 12.

From Niagara we learn, that the packet arrived there from Kingſton, in that province, the 24th October, with diſpatches containing information that the French with ſeven ſail of the line and 5,000 troops had taken poſſion of the Iſland of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Laurence—Our informant left Montreal on the 12th October, on which day a body of 500 French Canadians came into Montreal in a ſtate of inſurrection—The commandant of the regular troops learning that 1,000 more of the people were collected in the vicinity of the town—immediately took meaſures for diſperſing thoſe which firſt arrived.—While our informant lay at Kingſton, he ſaw a gentleman who left Montreal two days later than he did, who aſſerted that on the day he left there, the French from the country, had aſſembled in much larger numbers than before, and that the whole cry was, "A LA GUILLOTINE."

Our informant adds that the Queen rangers which are the only troops remaining in Upper Canada have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs, to embark for the lower province at a moment's warning.

Sir John Johnſton is appointed governour of Upper Canada and has arrived at Quebec.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

A liſt of cauſes ſet down at September term to be tried at December term 1796.

John M'Kee	vs	Thomas Gray
William Wuſthoff	vs	Daniel Randſom
Abraham Kirkendall	vs	Jas. Morriſſon
William Dunning	vs	Alex. M'Clure
Thos Smallman Admr.	vs	Ephream Blain
Jacob Haymaker	vs	Joſeph M'Dowel
Peter January	vs	Thomas Martin
Jeſſe Harlon	vs	Ephream Jones
George Cuſtard	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Abijah Hunt	vs	William Earl
Paul M'Dermont	vs	Gilbar D. Lowe
Stephen H. Giles	vs	Same
Joſeph Engleman	vs	Chriſtian Shank
Same	vs	James Fulton
Same	vs	Benj. Bennet
William Cecil	vs	George Brittle
United States	vs	George M'Elheny
William Faulkner	vs	John Clarke
United States	vs	Thos Crawford
John Reed	vs	Samuel Plummer
James Power	vs	Jane Haney
Moſes Ford	vs	Matw. Earneſt
Exrs. of David Cay	vs	Thomas Gibſon
Mucher & Cochran	vs	Wm. Wuſthoff
Roger M'Quillan	vs	William Irwin
Mark Deery	vs	James Kirwin
William Miſſkelly	vs	Wm. Loughead
Jacob Lodwick	vs	Dunning M'Near
Leſſee of R. George	vs	Chriſt. Leophart
Henry Wolf	vs	Alex. Snodgraſs
A. M'Laughlin & Co.	vs	Wm. M'Hatton
S. Craig & al. Admrs	vs	Henry Sturgeon
Thomas Woods	vs	Henry Weſby
Joe a negro man	vs	James M'Kee
John Hall	vs	G. M'Gonnegle
Amos Pyle	vs	Abel Bently
J. Wilkins, jun:	vs	Thos. Sedgewick.

BENJAMIN HERR,

HAS for SALE, a Large & General Aſſortment of

Merchandize,

Which he will ſell upon reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Merchantable Country Produce, in the Houſe of John Hamſher (Coppersmith) living in 4th Street,

Pittsburgh.

BOALTING CLOTHS

Broadcloths	Caſimer
Corduroys	Velvets
Tuckjets	Satinet
Royal-rib	Nankeens
Fuſtians	Veſt patterns
Calicoes	Muſlins
Dimity	Muſlinets
Cotton Stripes	Bed-Ticken
Bed Borchea Blankets	Cotton Hdkfs.
Engliſh Bandans	India Bandans
Cotton Bandans	Linnen Hdkfs'
Men's Hoſe	Women's Hoſe
Cotton, Worſted & Muled Gloves	Woolen Mits.
Children's Hoſe	Gold & Silver Watches
Mill & Hand-Saws	Main-ſprings for do.
Files for do.	Watch-chains & ſeals
Raſps, locks & hinges	Dutch Scythes
Cutting Knives	Oil & Whetſtones
Shovels & Tongs	Caſtings
Knives & Forks	Rifles & Locks
Saddles & Saddlebags	Aggut Flints
Powder, Lead & Shot	Wool & Cotton Cards
Plain-bits	Shoe-buckles & Shoes
Cupping & ſpring Lancets	Tanners-Oil
Window Glaſs	Surveyors Compaces
Sherry Wine	Letter-paper
Spirits & Whiſky	French Brandy
	Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Saffron, Copperas, Adum & Roſſin.
Aniſeed, Sal Glauber	Aloes
Juniper Oil	Liquorice ſtick and Ball
Golden Tincture	Balſam
Demalta,	

With many other articles too tedious to mention.

THE ſale of the land in the ſeven ranges, which began on the 24th Oct. is ſuſpended until the 23, inſt. when it will be opened at this place.

Ar. St. CLAIR,
Go. WALLACE, } Superintendants
Pittſburgh, Nov. 11, 1796.

Juſt received and for Sale,

BY

J. WRENSHALL.

AN aſſortment of groceries, roſe and Indian Blankets, Baize, Flannel, Coatings, low priſed Forreſt Cloths, with a general aſſortment of dry goods & hardware. Wholeſale and retail.

Pittſburgh, Nov 10. 3t.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land containing 436 acres, on the waters of Chartiers creek, about three quarters of a mile of John Fawcett's mills, Waſhington County, about twelve miles from Pittſburgh and four from Cannonſburgh, and the great road from M'Kee's Ferry, to the Ohio leading through it, with three improvements and upwards of one hundred acres of cleared land, with a quantity of good medow thereon all under good fence, there is a good dwelling houſe, ſhingled barn with other appertenances thereon, and a good bearing orchard. It is needleſs to mention the quality of the land as it is expected none will purchaſe without viewing ſaid place, for terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

THOMAS FAWCETT.

November 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, on the 20, September an iron gray Horſe, about ſix or ſeven years old, no brand or ear mark about 13 hands high. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. ELLIOT.

Hamilton Iſland, Nov. 10.

NOTICE

IS hereby given all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Kyle deceaſed, to make immediate payment and all who have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted and paid.

ELIZ. KYLE, Extr.
EDW. COOK, Extr.

Oct. 28, 1796.

A liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh, Oct. 29th 1796.

JAMES Anderſon, John Buchanan; Archibald Boyd, George Bell, George Brodley, Wm. Burgie, John Bovard, Wm. Cowan, John Clarke, Andrew Donaldſon, Wm. Divin, Alex. Dougherty, Daniel Dunrery, Wm Downey, Saml. Ewing, Jas. Franceſs, Edward Fitzgerald, John Fergey, John A. Flacher, Alex. Frew, George Graham, Jas. Gilfoy, Richard Grimes, Daniel Huſton, John Hartlet, James Hill, John Hatch, Wm. Hamilton, James Hannah, Andrew Hindman, Elanor Hays, Jas. Henerach, Hugh Hamilton, John Henderſon, Wm. Henery Jas Hunter, Wm. Hays, Jas. Hanah. Benjamin Jones, Jas. Likn, Zachs. Laird, Joſeph Longry, Stephen Lowry, Gordon Lowry, Francis Lytle, Samuel Loyan, Jas. Miller, Dunkin Magee, Nancy Marſhal, Hannah M'Ilverine, Widow Martin, John M'Call, John M'Quiſton, Archibald Maxwell, Chas. M'Cully, Samuel M'Donald, Neal M'Bride, Wm. M'Kelvey, Joſeph Miller, Fredrick Mover, Samuel M'Farland, Andrew M'Bride, James Naſh, Jas. Nichleſon, Wm. Patton, Charles Pollock, Rob. Patrick, David Ryal, Andrew Ruhey, John Ryan, Jas. Roſs, Hugh Roſs, Jas. Sipſon, David Smith, John Smith, Thos. Sampſon, Jeremiah Smith, Samuel Taylor, Anthony U. Lutge, John Wells Daniel Wallace, Wm. Watſon, Eliſha Wall, Thos. Wallace.

NOTICE

WHereas, my wife has left my bed and board without the leaſt provication, therefore I forewarn all perſons from truſting or harboring her upon my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

HENRY SWAGER,

October 27. 1796.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY Tracts of choice Land, in Armſtrong townſhip and Weſtmoreland county, ſome of which are ſituated in the forks of Kiſkaminates and Allegheny rivers, and the reſidue on Plumb creek a branch of Crooked creek. For particulars reſpecting the purchaſe and payment of ſaid lands in the forks of the rivers, apply to Mr. William Jackſon, near Warrens ſleeping place, who is furniſhed with daughts, and who will ſhew the land: and for thoſe on Plumb creek apply to Col. Robert Elder, on Crooked creek, who will likewiſe ſhew the land; or to the ſubſcriber near Harriſburg, in Dauphin county. JOSHUA ELDER;

October 22, 1796.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, and from the borough of Lancaſter to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, be carried three times a week in the mail-ſtages [Diſpatch] and that it will arrive every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at the Poſt Office, and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Poſt Office in the city, the ſame evening.

That all letters intended to be ſent by the above mentioned Stages, after that day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the ſame at the reſpective offices.—This arrangement being adopted to accommodate thoſe who trade and correſpondence require frequent opportunities to & from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Poſt paſſed but once a week.—The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to prevent the tranſportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States, where regular Poſts are eſtabliſhed, of which all perſons concerned will pleaſe to take notice.

To prevent perſons from acting under the plea of being ſtrangers to the law, the following extract from it is ſubjoined:

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, other than the Poſt maſter General or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall be concerned in ſetting up or maintaining any foot or horſe poſt, ſtage waggon or other ſtage carriage, on any eſtabliſhed poſt road, or any packet boat or other veſſel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the U. S. and ſhall receive any letters or packet, other than newſpapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the ſame by ſuch foot or horſe poſt, ſtage waggon or other ſtage carriage, packet boat or veſſel, (excepting only ſuch letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of ſuch conveyance, and relating to the ſame, or to the perſon to whom any package or bundle in ſuch conveyance is intended to be delivered) every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to ſend letters or packets by a ſpecial meſſenger.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is alſo given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the ſame ſtages every Saturday evening, at the Poſt Office in Lancaſter, and will go on in a ſtage and four good horſes provided for the purpoſe, every Sunday morning, and return every Wedneſday evening, taking the route eſtabliſhed by law, which is through Yorktown, Carliſle and Shippenſburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horſeback. The mail ſtage from Lancaſter to Shippenſburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry ſix paſſengers, and no more, whoſe fare will be five dollars going, and the ſame returning, with the uſual allowance of baggage. And as the ſtages from Lancaſter to Philadelphia will from and after that day run thro' every day, ſuch paſſengers as pleaſe to avail themſelves of a paſſage in the mail ſtage from Shippenſburgh to Lancaſter may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful ſenſe of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their conſtant ſtudy to be punctual on every occaſion, and to furniſh good, ſafe and eaſy carriages, and ſober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOBBINS,
WILLIAM GEEP.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 11, 1796.

N. B. Newſpapers will be carried for ſubſcribers as often as they may be pleaſed to order in every week.

A. & J. BARKER,

HAS just received and now opening at the corner store, of Andrew Watson's New House, a large & general assortment, of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Stuff and Leather Shoes. Also a good assortment of warrented Bolting Cloths, of which they intend keeping a regular supply, all of which they intend to dispose at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

N. B. Storage for Goods to be had at said place, a generous price given for all kinds of peltry.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1796.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all those indebted to the estate of Jesse Foster, late of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Deceased to be punctual in settling off their respective accounts before the seventh day of November next, likewise all those who may have any demands against said Estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement on or before that day.

JOHN FOSTER, } Admrs.
Lower Moon Township,
October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *tract of land containing one hundred and forty acres, situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, a considerable part of it is bottom of the first quality, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared, the upland is exceedingly rich, covered with walnut, locus, sugar and spice wood. there are several valuable springs upon the ground, two of which are limestone, nothing need be said in commendation of the land as it is not presumed that any person will purchase without viewing it. The terms of sale &c. will be made known by enquiring of the Printer.*

Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

AT their New Store, at the corner of of Diamond alley and opposite the Market house, have received a very neat and handsome assortment of dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, all which they are determined to sell at a very reduced profit for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1796 tf

ONE red cow with a crop of the near ear, half crop of the off ear, & a piece of her tail, she was in the custody of Joseph French two years, and now in the hands of John Bell & Hugh Sterling overseers of the poor, of St. Clair township, Allegheny county.

October 14, 1796.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received a neat and general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the approaching season which he is determined to sell low for cash or Deer Skins.

October 20, 1796

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Moon township about the fifteenth of March last, a dark bay mare rising four years old, about fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charge and take her away.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

October 18, 1796.

WANTED,

BY *the Subscriber, a Distiller of a good recommendation, that will engage to give two gallons of good proof whiskey for every bushel of good merchantable Rye delivered to him, and take for his labour the overplus—He will be furnished with a commodious Still-house with two stills, one sixty gallons and the other one hundred and fourteen—The wood cut and at the door, the Rye will be delivered in good order for immediate use, and every other necessary waned, in good order.*

JACOB. NESSLY

Near the mouth of Yellow Creek, Ohio County, Virginia, Oct. 24. 1796.

NOTICE.

AN Evening School to be *opened by the subscriber, at the shop where Mr. Thompson's saddler formerly worked, on Monday the 31st inst—Price Twelve shillings and six pence per quarter, per month agreeable to the same.*

OWEN NEWMAN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1796.

Treasury Department,
September 28th 1796.

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797 to the thirty first day of May 1798. both days inclusive, at the place and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oswego, at Niagara, at Presque'Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Pecque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Massiac, to the south boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatano.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt,
Two quarts Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles.
} per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance and each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secetady of the Treasury.

TO BE SOLD

ONE of the best Tracts of Land in Westmoreland County situated on the plain above the bank of Youghiogheny and in sight of said river, containing about two hundred and fifty acres; seventy whereof are cleared and fenced, and forty Apple trees, a number of Peach & Pear trees several springs & remarkable fine timbered Land—of sugar trees, Black oak White oak, Hickory, Ash & Black walnut—The land is of the first qualities and the most pleasent and unexceptionable situation for farming, there is a valuable sugar camp, and a mill on a stream of water passing through part of said tract, on which stream above and below, are two saw mills and a grist mill, adjoining said land there are several quarries of limestone as well as freestone. The cleared land is in the middle of the tract and surrounded with very beautiful groves of lofty timber of different kinds principally Black oak—the Dwelling house and Barn are situated by a spring and near the orchard, and a valuable paled garden—The title is indisputable—It is situated on the east side of Youghiogheny and adjoining the town of Portroyal, and the tract formerly belonging to Col. Chistopher Hays now the property of Mr. Blackhous, and seat for iron works.—For terms apply to Andrew Findley, Esq. near Portroyal and near to Marikell's Mill on Sewickly Creek.

ENNION WILLIAM.

October 27, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward,

BROKE off from the Constable of M'Kee's Port, County of Allegheny, on Tuesday 25, inst. a certain Elias Baily, had on a blue coat, a red Vest, brown velvet Overalls, & a wool Hat, somewhat worn, fair Complexion, short Hair, about six feet high proportionably made, the subscriber will give the above reward to any person that will take him up and deliver him at this place, or secure him in any Jail.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH, Constable.
M'Kee's Port, October 25, 1796.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE,

On the premises for cash, the 2d Tuesday in March, 1797, the following tracts of land, late the property of JAMES M'FARLANE, of Washington County and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

ONE patent tract of land (on Pegion creek, about 3-4 of a mile from the mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry, Monongahela river,) containing 281 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles, and allowance, with a valuable grist and saw-mills, with two pair of stones —one pair of which, is complete French Burrs, four feet four inches, a new bolting and sliding screens, two bolting cloths —The husk and running geers about two years old, and in good working order, a stone and lime mill-house, two story high, two fire places and garret, 40 by 44 feet, on an excellant stream, and in a fertile settlement, and commodiously seated for the Orlean trade, with a conveniant square log house for a miller, a handsom brick dwelling house, 36 by 37 feet, two story high, with a conveniant celler and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower flore, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the garred—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 70 acres of said land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which are first rate bottom—an excellant coal bank about fifteen rood from the house, with several out houses, the wood land is rich, level and well timbered, with a variety of good springs.

Also will be sold, at the sign of the Bear in Pittsburgh, the 2d Friday in March, the following pattent lots, in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, number 30, 176, 240 and 241, likewise two patent donation tracts of land containing 200 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—also one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill seat, on a never failing stream.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to any of the subscribers, and proposels will be received by them at any time before the days of sale.

Aw M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS *and*
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. DIXON.
} *Heirs.*

FOR SALE,

By James Horner & Co.

A very neat and accurate copper-plate plan of the town of Erie —situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'Isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions—each square of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide, and three miles long, the streets intersect each other at right angles—and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 3591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division —the most of them being 82 feet in wedth and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 26, 1796.

EVENING SCHOOL,

THE subscriber having opened an Evening School, takes scholars by the month, or quarter on moderate terms; those who are disposed to employ a few hours in the evening, at the Academy—he flatters himself will find it to their advantage.

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1796.

Pittsburgh, October 6th 1796.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of James Clow deceased, as also those indebted to James Clow & Son, by Bond Note or Book account, are requested to make payment before the 1st day of December next. And those having any demands against said Estate, or Partnership, to present their accounts for settlement.

JAMES B. CLOW,
ROBERT C. CLOW,
I. D. WILLIAMS,
} *Admrs.*

LAND for SALE and SETTLEMENT.

WHEREAS The Pennsylvania Population Company have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable tracts of land, lying in the Triangle Presque-Isle, on Lake Erie and on the waters of Beaver Creek, French Creek and Allegheny River, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 400 acre lots, do now offer part of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The company having deputed, and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers: and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power and Ennion Williams, Esquires, their agents for disposing of the other parts of the company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago Creek and said Williams, at the forks of Little Beaver Creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their office, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communications.

For farther particulars those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART,
} Managers.

Four Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from the subscriber living on Peters creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 4th of April last, a dark bay or rather brown Filly, two years old this spring, a natural trotter, a star in her forehead, and a small white spot on one of her hind feet just below the pasture joint. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver said Filly to the subscriber.

SAMUEL FOSTER,

August 12, 1796.

FOR SALE,

TWO lots in M'Kees port situate as follows viz. No 73, fronting 60 feet in Market Street, within one lot of the diamond and extending back to Strawberry alley 240 feet. No 114 fronting on Fifth Street 60 feet, within two lots of the diamond and extending back to Chesnut Alley 240 feet. Terms will be known by application to the subscriber at his ferry on the south side of the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh.

Also a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high 5 years old.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Pittsburgh Nov. 3, 1796.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs, for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

THE *House that the Subscriber now lives in, the terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TAN[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Oct. 13, 1796.

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